

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

A Family Newspaper--Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Literature, the Arts and Sciences, Education, Agriculture, Markets, Amusements, &c

VOLUME XXIV.

WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO, JULY 2, 1867.

NUMBER 18

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

Published Every Tuesday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Two dollars per annum, invariably in advance.

JOB PRINTING
Respectfully and promptly at this office, and at reasonable prices.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square, three weeks.....\$2 50
One square, six months.....5 00
One square, nine months.....7 50
One square, twelve months.....10 00
Two squares, three weeks.....5 00
Two squares, six months.....10 00
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Notices of the appointment of Ad-
ministrators and Executors, also
Attachment Notices and Road noti-
ces, two dollars and fifty cents, in
advance.

TIN WARE, COPPER WARE,
AND
Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves, &c.

Place of business, one door North of In-
dian Drug Store.

WILLIAM ROSE,
ASB just received, and will sell at reason-
able prices, a first class stock of the
ware commensurate above. Mr. Rose is a cap-
ital workman, and will manufacture for you
any ware desired, not found in his shop.
Give him a call before looking elsewhere.
He can and will please you.
april 23/67.

Professional Cards.
Dr. WILLIAM WALTON,
Examining Surgeon,
HAS been appointed by the Commissioner
of Pensions to examine applicants for
INVALID PENSIONS.
To those needing his services he will give
prompt attention.
Office one door South of the Spruce Of-
fice.
april 23/67.

Dr. W. T. SINCLAIR,
HASING resumed the practice of
Medicine, tenders his Pro-
fessional services to the citizens of
Woodsfield and vicinity.
Residence one door North of Driggs
Store.

WILLIAM WALTON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
(Office on Main Street),
WOODSFIELD, OHIO.
1866.

Dr. A. M. JONES, J. P. SPRIGGS,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
and Licensed Claim Agents,
WOODSFIELD, OHIO.
Office--Up stairs in the old Bloomer
House.
April 24, 1867.

W. F. HUNTER & HUNTER,
Attorneys at Law,
Woodsfield, Monroe County, Ohio.
Ed. proceed in Monroe and adjoining
Counties.
Oct 4/67.

JACOB T. MORRILL,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Clarington, Monroe County O.
Will promptly and faithfully attend to
business entrusted to his care. Com-
promise and amicable adjustment always first
sought, and litigation used only as the last
resource.
Oct. 31, '60.

J. W. SHANNON,
Attorney at Law,
Bellaire, Belmont Co., Ohio.
1864.

JAMES E. MORRIS & WATSON,
Attorneys & Counsellors
AT LAW,
Woodsfield, Monroe County, Ohio.
Office, over Walton's New Store.
April 20, 1864.

W. J. STEEL & BRO.,
Produce & Commission Merchants,
Receive and sell all kinds of
Country Produce, Foreign and Domestic
Fruit, Nuts, &c.
No. 128 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Country orders and consignments solicited.
Prices current issued weekly to consignors.
april 27.

To the Public.
The public are hereby notified that I re-
fuse to pay a note of hand drawn in favor of
JAMES M. BENTLEY, dated either the 1st or
15th day of June, for \$200, as the same was
obtained without consideration.
WILLIAM SLOAN,
Malaga, Monroe Co. O.
June 18, 1867 31.

Poetry.

"LITTLE JIM."

This pathetic little poem was recited by Mr.
Conkling at the Water Street Theatre some
years ago:
The cottage was a thatched one, the outside
old and mean,
Yet everything within that cot was wondrous
neat and clean;
The night was dark and stormy, the wind was
howling wild,
A patient mother watched beside the death-
bed of her child--
A little worn out creature--his once bright
eyes grown dim;
It was the collier's wife and child--they called
him "Little Jim."

And out to see the briny tears fast hurrying
down her cheek,
As she offered up a prayer in thought--she
was afraid to speak,
Lest she might "waken one she loved far better
than her life,
For she had all a mother's heart, had that
poor collier's wife--
With hands uplifted, seal she kneels beside
the sufferer's bed,
And prays that He will spare her boy, and
take herself instead.

She gets her answer from the child--soft fall
these words from him:
"Mother, the angels do so smile, and beckon
"Little Jim."

I have no pain, dear mother, now, but oh, I
am so dry--
Just moisten poor Jim's lips again, and moth-
er, don't you cry--
With gentle, trembling haste she held a tea-
cup to his lips;
He smiled to thank her as he took three little
tiny sips--
"Tell father, when he comes from work, I said
good night to him;
And, mother, now I'll go to sleep." Alas
poor "Little Jim."

She saw that he was dying--that the child
she loved so dear
Had uttered the last words that she might
ever hope to hear;
The cottage door is opened--the collier's step
is heard--
The father and the mother meet, but neither
speak a word--
He felt that all was over--he knew his child
was dead;
He took the candle in his hand and walked
toward the bed;
His quivering lips gave token of the grief he'd
lain conceal--
And seal his wife had joined him--the stricken
couple kneel;
With hearts bowed down with sadness, they
humbly ask of Him
In heaven once more to meet again their own
poor "Little Jim."

TO BOIL A HAM.--Cut or scrape the
black part from the ham, and if very salt,
soak from six to eight hours; tie in a
cloth, and cover with cold water; add two
bay leaves, two carrots sliced, four to six
onions, four cloves and four cloves of gar-
lic, six stalks of parsley, two of thyme,
two stalks of celery, half a bottle of
white wine. A handful of timothy hay
improves it very much. For a ham of
twelve pounds, from four to six hours is
necessary for boiling; then take it out of
the water, and remove the small bone
from the large end, then remove the rind
and decorate with jelly; when done, the
bone is tender and easily bent.

EFFICACY OF ONIONS.--A writer says:
We are troubled often with severe coughs,
the result of colds of long standing,
which may turn to consumption or pre-
mature death. Hard coughs cause sleep-
less nights by constant irritation in the
throat, and a strong effort to throw off
offensive matter from the lungs. The
remedy I propose has been tried by me,
and often recommended to others with
good results, which is simply to take into
the stomach a piece of raw onion, after
chewing. This esculent in an uncooked
state is very heating, and tends to collect
the waters from the lungs and throat,
causing immediate relief to the patient.

GINGER SNAP.--One-quarter of a pound of
butter, and the same of lard, mixed in
a quart of a pound of brown sugar, a
pint of West India molasses, ginger ac-
cording to taste; add one quart of flour,
two teaspoonfuls of soda, dissolved in a
wineglass of milk and flour, to enable
you to roll it thin. Bake in a moderate
oven.

The Negroes, as a race, are intel-
lectually inferior to the Whites. --*Journal*, June 13.
"That's an honest confession." "Keep
it before the people." --*Statesman*.

Serene-Howison has found a victim
in Vermont in the person of a Rev. Hor-
ace Fowler, who was detected in an intima-
cy with his wife's niece, a girl of thir-
teen; and a council of his brother Meth-
odist ministers have sent him, as Howe
was sent, to inculcate morality elsewhere.

Somebody advertises for agents to
retail a work entitled "Hymenial Instruc-
tor." A contemporary adds: "The best
hymenial instructor we know of is a
young widow. What she don't know
there is no use learning."

Longstreet was a pretty smart sol-
dier, but his victory over the Radicals sur-
passed any previous exploit. They ap-
plaud and mean to pardon him.

But Lovengood's Dog.

"Boys, I never told any on you or my
dog scrape, did I?"
"No, but, not as we know on; you've
mixed up dog so in all yer doings, that we
can't tell exactly what dog scrape yer
mean."

"Well, I mean ole 'Stuff gut.' Did
any of ye ever see 'im?"
"No."

"Well, ye missed a site. He wur a
powerful dog, an' sometimes ye'd think
that he wur two or three dogs, if ye seed
him eat; not a countin' over his tail, fur he
hedn't any. When he wur a pup, dad,
durn him, tuck 'im in a straw-cutter, jam-
ed his starn close up to the frame over the
cussed gallowin, an' foch down the knife
an' thur lay the whole tail in the troff,
like a letter S, an' here run the pup a
youlin like a hound, and his starn looked
like you'd bust a ripe tomato on to hit.

"Well, it changed his looks miteley, an'
his nater more. Now as to his looks, rite
onto the spot whar his tail orler staid
that grow'd a bunch of stiff, ash culled
bristles, what pinto every way, like onto
a split broom with the rappa cut loose,
an' rite in the middle over all this fuzzy
lookin' patch over har, the pinto over his
backbone, livered with a gristle, stuck
out like onto a piggin's sig, case he sot
out hit so much. Well, the afar looked
mity sassy an' fine, like, enyhow, particu-
larly when he wur a struttin' up to a big
strange dog to smelt over 'im. It made
his starn look wur than his shoulders,
perpendicular and square; an' he had a
way ole walkin' slow an' solemn like I
seed yung fellows do at camp meetin' when
approachin' over a gal at the spring with
that stud-hoss close on, agwine sorter
side ways an' mity keeful. I've seed little
hogs go through the same motions, run
in a peach orchard, and tother in the
lane, when they thot they wanted to fine,
an' wad a dun hit but fur the fence what
wur atween 'em. I never found out that
he wur good for anything but to keep
bred from moulidin, an' meat from spillin;
an' when he wanted to show glad es he
hed no tale to wag, he wagged his hole
sturn, an' his hine feet slipped about on
the groun, sorter like a fashunable gal
walks when she thinks sum he feller is
a lookin' at 'er. He wur cultured adzackly
like a mildowed saddle skirt, an' he ker-
ried his ears on a nowin sort of cock like
onto a muel's when he's skeered. He'd
whiskers round his eyes, an' on his hine
laigs, an' must had a powerful active
conscience, fur he wur the meaneest countin-
ed dog I ever seed in my life. Now as to
his nater, yu can never set 'im onto any-
thing yu wanted to, an' cuden't call
'im often anything he got after on his own
accord. He wur skeered all the time,
an' stot redy to run or to steal, as the
chances mont be; an' takin' 'im altogether,
he wur just the rite sort over a dog to
belong to me--not wur a durn, an' orter
been killed afore his eyes got open.

"Well, Stuff gut he follered me to
town wad day just case I didn't want 'im
tu; an' while I wur gittin' on a head over
steam at the doggery, he started roun
town on a stealin' expedition over the
own, an' like his cussed fool owner, got
hisself inter a fast race scrape an' skeer.
Without half tryin' an' in less nor no time
at that.

I had gin myself a shake in the dog-
gery, an' heard the whistly in me slosh, I
know'd I hed my load aboard, so I cum
out into the street, an' the--just thing
I seed he cum a tarin down the street
fifteen times faster than I thot he cud run,
just a bowin over himself, his ears sot flat
out on his neck, an' his bristles sot like
a black pecker's top; his eyes shut up
fast an' tight, an' he hed on a sort over
harness made outer strings, sorter like
the set dard wore when he acted hoss, an'
he wur haulin' over an' old stage lantern
an' hit filled with wet powder, an' sot
afire.

"Now the sparks, an' the seixin' an'
the dust, an' the rattle, an' the youlin,
an' growlin, an' barkin, an' the eighty-
nine or ninety dogs over all kinds what
wur a chasin' over 'im, made sum sensa-
shun. Well--hit--did. Whew--w! I
thot I seed him pass without nowin me
I thot of dad's hornet tribulation, an'
felt that that wur such a thing as a tribu-
lulation at last; an' then I got mad an'
looked roun for sum wur to vent rath on
an' seed a long-legged cuss, sorter over the
Lovengood stripe, with his hat cocked
before, sitten a straddil over a hoss-rack,
swingin' his legs an' a singin--
"Back, back Davy, rarin up behine,
You show me your foot, an' I'll show mine."

"Thinks I, you'll do, ef yu didn't start
my dog on that hellward expedition over
his'n, yu'll do to put it on enyhow, so
here goes. Sez I: 'Mister-what-hed-my-
dog-dun-tu-yu?' He pade no tention,
but kept on a singin--
"Back, back Davy, daddy shot a bar,
Shot 'em in the eye, an' never toch a har."
I seed it wur no use tryin' to breed a
quarrel; so that I mout be able to breed
a site, an' I jist lent him a slatharin cal-
amity rite where his nose commenced to
sprout from atween his eyes, with a ruff
rock about the size over a goose sig. Hit
fotch 'im! He drapped over the hoss-
rack, but hit a squirrel-holt onto the pole
with his paw an' hine feet, and hung
back down. I jumped hed fast through
atween his belly an' the pole; my heft
broke his holt, an' we cum to the groun
a flin--me ondermost an' turn'd heads
an' tails. So the fast thing I did, was to
shut my jaws onto a mouthful over his
steak, nintur the place whar yer foot
itches to go when yu ar in kiekin' distance
over a fop. He fit mitley for the cross
he hed, but I soon seed he hed a chance
over 'im, fur he couldn't stand ticklin
behind, ef it mout be called ticklin at
all; fur every time he got his hine legs
under him, he tried his durnest to jump
oose; but my holt hit, an' we would

The Public Debt--Reputation-- The Honor and Life of the Peo- ple.

We are pleased to notice that the ques-
tion, how to get rid of the interest bear-
ing bonded debt of the United States,
without repudiating it, is being more and
more agitated. It promises to soon be
the main issue before the people of the
North. We have before us an excellent
article, communicated to the Rochester
(N. Y.) Union, which takes strong ground
for paying off the bonds by an issue of
legal-tenders therefore. The writer says:
"This debt was created against the peo-
ple on an inflated currency, and not on a
specie basis; and hence the right of the
people to pay on an inflated basis. Sup-
pose, before the war, G. had \$50,000 in
gold, or the value thereof in other prop-
erty. When the war came, the Govern-
ment asked G. to loan it the \$50,000 in
gold, and G. refused. Now, G. represents
the capitalists of the country, and Gov-
ernment being refused by its capitalists
the loan of their money, was forced to
issue \$700,000,000 of currency. We
then had at least four times the amount
of currency in circulation that we had
before the war, and the result was that
property advanced nearly, if not quite, in
the same ratio. The capitalists of our
country, by refusing to loan their money
to the Government, had forced an inflation
of the currency, after which, it is safe to
say, it was in their power to dispose of
their gold for double its amount in green-
backs. Now G. takes advantage of this
forced market, sells his \$50,000 in gold
for \$100,000 in greenbacks, which he in-
vests in Government bonds at seven per
cent. Now he has doubled his gold if
he can only get the Government back to
a specie basis. At seven per cent. before
the war, his \$50,000 in gold yielded him
an income of \$3,500, which, at a specie
basis, would just support him for the ne-
cessaries of life. The interest on \$100,
000 at seven per cent. gives an income of
\$7,000, but under inflated currency prices,
the necessities of life being at least
double in value to that of a specie basis,
it takes the whole interest of his \$100,
000 still to support him, and he does not
yet realize that he has made anything by
the exchange. His object must be to re-
turn to a specie basis, for then \$3,500 will
support him, and he will have \$3,500 left
over and above his support out of his
\$7,000. He will then realize that he has
doubled his \$50,000 in gold at the ex-
pense of the tax-payers. Now, why
should not G. go in for a specie basis, and
why should not the people go along with
him? The writer next proceeds to show how
terrible would be the weight of taxation
in case we return to what is called a
corresponding decrease of the interest bear-
ing debt. He says:

"I assume that the rate per cent. of tax
on our income must be in proportion to
the amount of currency in circulation. There
is nothing plainer. If the circula-
tion of our currency is four times that
of a specie basis, then products are four
times the value they are on a specie ba-
sis. Say wool, on an inflated basis, is \$1
per pound, at the rate of 5 per cent in-
come tax, one pound of wool pays a
value of 5 cents. But suppose it goes
down to a specie basis, say 25 cents per
pound, the Government, to obtain the five
cents revenue on one pound of wool, must
impose a tax of 20 per cent on an in-
flated basis, consequently the nearer we
approach a specie basis the higher our rate
per cent. of income tax, or, in other
words, the less money we receive for our
products, the higher our rate per cent. of
income tax. The Government has a stat-
ed sum that must be raised annually. It
must be raised from the annual products
of the country. During war prices, and
when wool commanded \$1 per pound, and
other products in proportion, the rate per
cent. gave an income of \$250,000,000.
Now suppose we descended to a specie ba-
sis and products go down to one-fourth
the war prices, the income per cent. must
be raised to four times its war rate on in-
flated currency prices, to produce the
\$250,000,000. Now, when the currency
was inflated by the \$700,000,000 of green-
backs, the people got along very well. The
act was merely an edict that property was
four times its former value. Every body's
property went up proportionately, for
every body was paid proportionately for
services rendered; every body had plenty
of money; every body paid his income
tax without feeling it."

How the thing will work is thus ex-
plained:
"Suppose to-day we make a bold stroke
--issue \$2,800,000,000 of greenbacks and
buy up every bond outstanding against
the Government, on peril of repudiation
--if the bonds are not presented and
greenbacks received in lieu. Interest is
stopped at once. We then have only four
times the inflation we had with \$700,
000,000 afloat. Wool only goes to \$4
per pound, and other products in propor-
tion. Labor advances, too, and we all
have a great plenty of money. The la-
borer, instead of \$1, gets from \$4 to \$8
per day. * * * We now have a ba-
sis on which to work. Say at the highest
war prices, I raised 1,600 pounds of wool.
The assessor comes round and demands
my income return, 1,600 pounds of wool
at \$1 per pound, equal to \$1,600; deduct-
ing \$600, exempt by law, leaves \$1,000 to
be assessed at 5 per cent, producing \$50.
At that ratio the internal revenue ob-
tained was \$250,000,000 yearly, which was
nearly all expended in paying interest on
our war debt. Now, suppose we are on
a specie basis and the assessor comes
with his yearly demand--your income,
sir, 1,600 pounds of wool at \$4 per
pound, \$6,400; deducting \$1,000 exempt by
law, I have no tax to pay. Now, say we
take the highest inflation and the assessor

The Radical State Convention-- The Rugged Issue Made.

The Radical State Convention, whose
proceedings we published last week, pro-
ceeded itself fairly and squarely upon the
amendment to the State Constitution pro-
posed by the late Legislature. Without
reserve or qualification the Radical party
of Ohio has declared for that amendment
which establishes negro suffrage in Ohio
and disfranchises a large number of whites
who have hitherto been voters. As the
Democratic party and the Democratic ticket
are opposed to this white disfranchise-
ment and negro enfranchisement, the is-
sue is presented so directly that no voter
can misunderstand it. Gen. Hayes and
his colleagues on the ticket and the ne-
gro suffrage amendment will stand or fall
together. They base their hopes on the
"amendment," and the friends of the
amendment expect to carry it through by
the aid of the Hayes organization.

There has been quite a change of front
since the last gubernatorial election. The
Radical nominee then, Gov. Cox, de-
clared against negro suffrage, and wrote a
strong and able letter showing that the
two races could not live together as po-
litical and social equals. On account of
his position, Gen. Cox was discarded by
the Convention and Gen. Hayes selected.
Hayes had previously voted to force ne-
gro suffrage on the District of Columbia
and on the Territories, against even the
protest of the people residing in said
District and Territories. He was there-
fore a very appropriate man for the Con-
vention to select to make this issue. If
the amendment is adopted its effect will
be this: that the wealth, talent and re-
spectability of the South who may im-
migrate to Ohio will be denied the right
of voting; but at the same time the right
will be conferred upon the most ignorant
plantation negro who may come here--
We shall see if the people of Ohio are
thus prepared to offer the bonus of citi-
zenship to the negroes of the South as an
inducement for them to settle while at
the same time it discourages and repul-
ses the Southern whites, with whom we
have important business relations, from
coming into the State.

Our neighboring State of Indiana pur-
sues a different policy. She keeps out
the negroes and admits the whites, and in
case our amendment is adopted she will
have the white emigration and we the
negro.

There are thousands and tens of thou-
sands of voters who have acted heretofore
with the Republican party, who have al-
ways insisted that they were not in favor
of negro political or social equality
with the whites, and they have told
us that whenever that question was di-
rectly raised in Ohio, upon a living issue,
they would meet it by an emphatic and
direct negative. They have an opportu-
nity now to do so, and we shall see wheth-
er they were earnest or sincere in their
professions. It would be very inconsis-
tent for them to vote against the amend-
ment, and, at the same time, vote for
Hayes & Co., who are in favor of, and
are the choice of the party that sustains,
the amendment. Hayes is entitled to the
vote of every one who is in favor of mak-
ing the negro his equal or superior as a
citizen, and he is entitled to no other
votes. "Hayes and the amendment,"
and "the amendment and Hayes," are syn-
onymous propositions; they are the Si-
mones twins of the course.

Gen. Hayes is seeking the office of
Governor with one hand elevating the
negro, and bearing his aloft, while with
the other he is putting the white man
under his feet. He is for giving Ohio the
unequal distinction of not only adopt-
ing negro equality, but going one step
beyond, and giving the negro actual su-
periority.

Two fast young men, just return-
ing home after a night's carousal, saw
the sun rising. One of them insisted it
was the sun, the other that it was the
moon. They agreed to leave it to the
first man they met. He also had been
out on a lark. "Excuse me, sir, but my
friend and I have a bet whether that's
the sun or the moon that's now rising,
and we've agreed to have you decide the
matter." "Fact is, gentlemen, I should be
very happy; but you see, I am a stranger
in the city, and been out all night."

"What is the difference 'twixt a
watch and a feller bed, Sam?" "Dunno--
gin it up." Because de tickin' of de
watch is on the inside, and de tickin' of
de bed is on de outside."

"Now, children," said a school in-
spector, "who loves all men?" A little
girl, not four years old, and evidently
not posted in the catechism, answered
quickly, "All women."

The grasshopper army in Kansas
and thereabouts was routed by a violent
storm.

Mr. Barnes, of New York, was re-
cently relieved of a tape worm thirty feet
long.

Heller, the musical magician, has
been performing before Brigham Young
and his wives.

For breaking a child's leg a New
York horse railroad has been compelled
to pay \$1,375.

Pretty Kate Terry, the popular London
actress, shunned all the offers of the but-
tily nobility, and is going to be happy
with a lean-draped who has a pleasant
face and a fine figure, the latter attested
by an income of \$50,000 a year.

The American soda fountain is said to
be one of the greatest hits of the Paris
Exposition, and it has hosts of patrons.

The Intelligence of our Newly- Made Voters.

A Meridian (Miss.) correspondent of
the Cairo Democrat relates the following
incident as illustrating the intelligence of
our newly-made voters. He says:
Last week I was in Shubuta, and went
in the registry office. A colored gent
came forward, and the following ensued:
Reporter man--What is your name?
A--Henry.
R--What is your other name?
A--Henry.
R--But don't you have any name but
Henry?
A--Some ob de niggers call me John-
son.
R--We will put your name down Hen-
ry Johnson.
R--Where do you live?
A--Shubuta.
R--What county do you live in?
A--Shubuta.
R--What State have you lived in the
last year?
A--Shubuta.
R--This is Mississippi Stats, and you
must vote here and nowhere else.

The oath administered, Henry put his
finger on top the pen, and took it off a
qualified legal voter. Henry retired, ap-
parently as much delighted as a maiden
in her teens returning from the hymenial
altar, with one whom by a parson the
twain had been made one flesh.

The Two Tickets.

The following are the respective tick-
ets in the field for State officers in Ohio:
Democratic Anti-ne- Radical Negro-suffrage
gro-suffrage Ticket.
For Governor,
Allen G. Thurman. B. B. Hayes.
Lieutenant Governor,
Daniel S. Uhl. Sam. Galloway.
Treasurer of State,
C. Fulton. S. S. Warner.
Auditor of State,
John McElwain. J. H. Goodman.
Attorney General,
Thomas M. Key. George Welch.
Comptroller of the Treasury,
Wm. Sheridan. Moses Brailley.
Member Board Public Works,
Arthur Hughes. Philip Heresing.

A Gay and Festive Cuss.

The Cincinnati Gazette, after organi-
zing the "ring" that defeated Mr. Gal-
loway's nomination for Governor, thus puts
him on the back as the master does his
puppy dog to restore his good nature:
"The strong vote for Mr. Galloway,
which indicated him as the second choice,
was handsomely recognized by tendering
him the nomination for Lieutenant Gov-
ernor, and he did a graceful act in accept-
ing it. He will add force, vivacity, and
festivity to the speaking canvass."

That makes Samuel out to be a "gay
and festive cuss," and nothing else. But
such pats will not reconcile him to the
deliberate slaughter of innocents which
took place when the Sands and Galloway
"ring" succeeded and Galloway was de-
feated for Governor.

THE CROP PROSPECT.--The reports
through our exchanges South and West
are almost unanimously encouraging for
the wheat and corn crops. Notwithstand-
ing the wetness and consequent lateness
of the season, damaging the fruit consid-
erably, and to some extent discouraging
the cotton planters in some of the Gulf
States, the wheat and corn crops of South
Carolina, Northern Georgia and Alabama,
Northern Mississippi and Arkansas,
have never given better promise. The
breadth of ground, too, that has been
sown is far greater than the most aug-
urine had ventured to hope. From Wis-
consin, Ohio, Minnesota, Indiana and
Michigan the accounts are equally cheer-
ing.

"You say, Mrs. Smith, that you
have lived with the defendant for eight
years. Does the Court understand you
that you are married to him?" In course
it does. "Have you a marriage certifi-
cate?" "Yes, your honor, three of 'em--
two gals and a boy."

We have all heard of asking for
bread and receiving a stone, but a young
gentleman may be considered as still
worse treated, when he asks for a young
lady's hand and gets her father's boot.